

different degrees of development, to each of which a distinct name has been given.

Without proceeding with further details on the many interesting points treated of, we may cordially recommend this work to the student of palæozoic geology, not only as illustrating a chapter of its history, but from the fact that the Trilobites play an important part in the Silurian fauna. The naturalist also, interested in the study of the Articulata, will here observe the frequent anomalies that are found in the arrangement of the elements of the bodies of these ancient crustaceans, compared to the regularity of the law recognized among the modern forms,—presenting an important suggestive subject, and which must not be forgotten in the great question regarding the successive development of this group of animals. We may therefore hope that the zoological interest, which has long existed respecting the Trilobites, will be still further excited by the great variety of new facts observed in the Bohemian species.

Popular Physical Geology. By J. B. JUKES, F.R.S. 12mo.
Reeve and Co., London, 1853.

This volume forms part of a series of useful works on Natural Science, and is intended to convey, in a popular manner, the general principles of physical geology. The author, who is well acquainted with practical field geology, does not pretend to have given much original matter, in the sense of new facts, the object being to describe the common facts and principles of geology, in a clear and concise manner, without entering too much into the detail of the observations by which those facts have been discovered, or on which those principles have been established. In this respect he has somewhat succeeded, treating the subject with a freshness and spirit, and showing that “geology is not a mere dull and barren disquisition on the nature and composition of rocks and stones, but has become incidentally, as it were, the opening to a full, rich, and varied history of the earth, embodying the labours of the naturalist, the chemist, and the physicist,—of all who study the living beings that people it, the constitution of the matter that composes it, or the laws of force that act upon it—into one great harmonious whole.” The first part of the work contains the elementary facts and principles, and is followed by a general sketch of the series of stratified rocks. The subject of the formation of sand, gravel, clay, &c., is clearly and concisely treated, and it is well observed, that he who thoroughly understands the origin and nature of common sand, has made no despicable commencement in the study of the science. We could have forgiven the author, had he ventured a little more into the domain of palæontology, when treating of the stratified rocks, for it has become so essential a part of geology, that some acquaintance with it is necessary, just as a knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy are equally useful to the student of the crystalline and volcanic rocks. The accompanying plates are artistic, and illustrative of some principal features in physical geology.